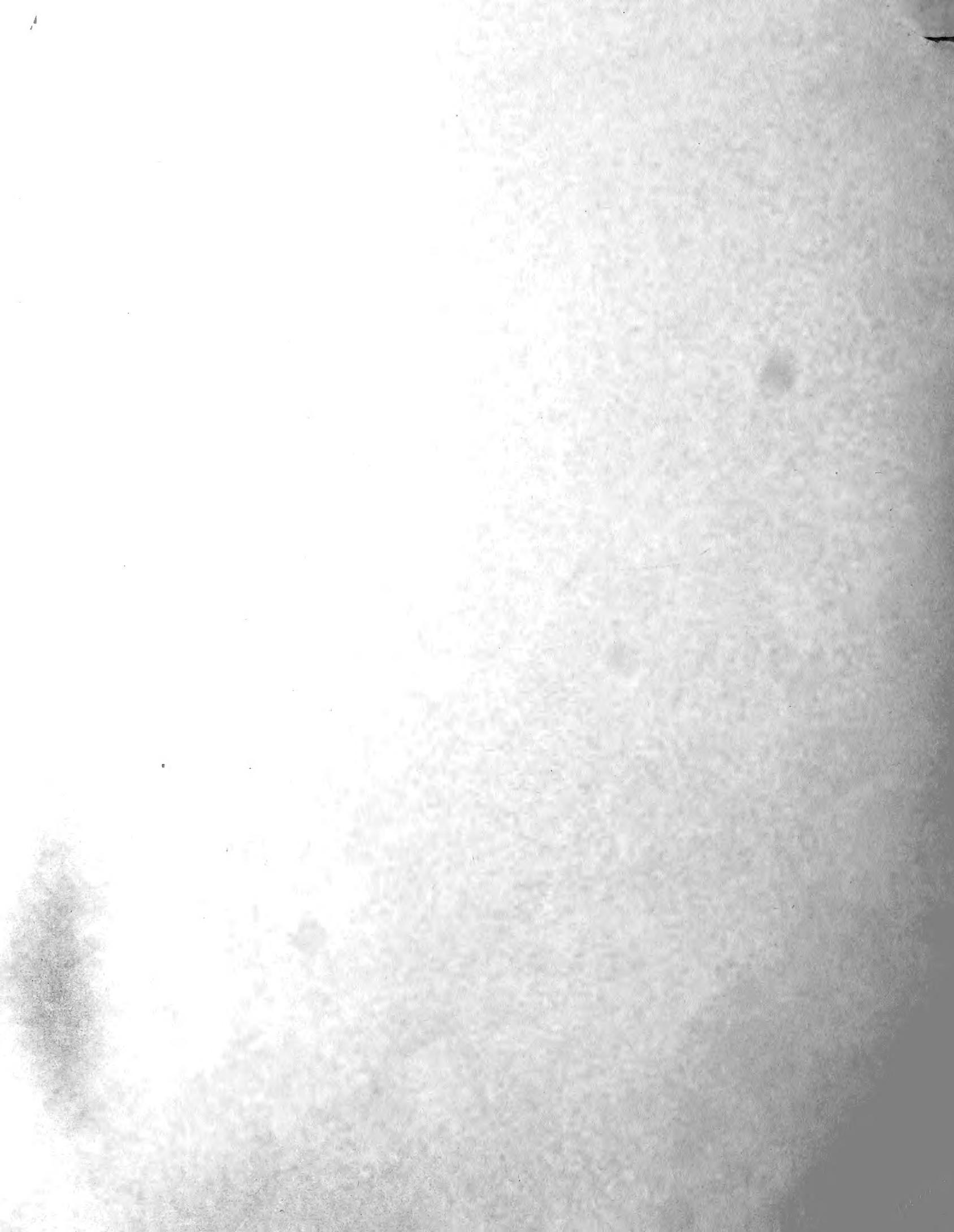


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FOR THE FIFTIETH YEAR

Hoffman
FARM SEEDS

SPRING 1948

DEPENDABLE FOR BETTER CROPS



TO TEACH the grower to plant good seed to the end that two bushels may grow where one grew before; to gather together from the farthest parts of the earth, those varieties that have shown remarkable development; and to further improve them by careful culture and observation is my purpose.

To tell of the possibilities of . . .

WHEAT-HARVEST, 1948, will mark the beginning of the fiftieth year for Hoffman Seeds. What a lot of things have happened to American farming in that time. Two major wars . . . depressions . . . shortages . . . Government regulations . . . low prices . . . high prices. Yet, during those same years, U. S. farming has made its greatest strides in all history. Compare some of the slow, old-time hand methods . . . how they have given way to modern and efficient ways of harvesting; lessening the risks of weather and preventing crop losses. For instance, hand-turning the hay, heaping, pitching . . . compared to today's pick-up baler (opposite page). Modern machines work the land more efficiently with less man-power to meet the shortage and high cost of farm help. More efficient methods of planting, cultivating, harvesting help offset the fact that the land itself costs more. Methods of feeding our ground to keep up its productivity . . . ways of preventing precious topsoil from washing away . . . without all these things, American farms today couldn't begin to feed all the people depending on them.

The Hoffman job here has been to help you meet these situations as they developed . . . providing the right kind

(Left) Words of wisdom, written some forty years ago by A. H. Hoffman (above) . . . whose foresight has helped many thousands of Eastern farms gain better crop profits. You may find these two pages of interest. But the twenty pages that follow form just as sure a guide to better farm profits today as did the statement by Mr. Hoffman just after the turn of the century. Take advantage of their counsel . . . and may your "Success be Great in '48."



of seeds. For the ability of seeds to produce better crops has progressed right along with better farming methods.

The wheat which our founder, A. H. Hoffman, so proudly advertised a half century ago (he's standing in a field of it in the top picture) was better wheat than his Lancaster County neighbors had been growing. But it has long since been superseded by improved types. Standards are continually being raised.

Remember when you, like us, were hard at work trying to improve the quality of the old corns—the Yellow Dent types, Leamings, ensilage types, and the like? How

many of you remember when Hoffman first introduced the great Lancaster County Sure Crop? What a big boost in corn crops it brought! But now, even Sure Crop is a back number, compared to the surer, greater yield of the corn that's filling your cribs and silos today—Hoffman Funk "G" Hybrids.

And oats! A long-time customer said to a Hoffman man recently, "Remember those Tartar Oats you used to supply me? Believe me, they were good oats. I wonder how they would perform today?" Yes, they were good oats for those days. But they wouldn't begin to compare with the Clinton Oats here offered you this year. Through all the years, Hoffman has been continually experimenting, testing, proving new varieties . . . grasses, grains, legumes, cover crops . . . that will do better for you. Hoffman men have traveled the seed-growing areas, watching crops, analyzing the various factors that go into farming satisfaction . . . to get better seed.

Through forty-nine years, Hoffman has followed the principle on which A. H. Hoffman founded this business. (Note his words reproduced from one of his early cata-

logs—opposite page.) Because of this, men who sought to do better with their land have learned to depend on Hoffman Seeds. Thousands of letters have told of the splendid results. Because of this dependability, the reputation of Hoffman Seeds has spread. Those early neighbors in Lancaster County have now grown to Hoffman neighbors from Northern New York and New England to West Virginia and the Carolinas . . . from a handful of friends then, to tens of thousands today.

1948 IS A VITAL U. S. FARM YEAR

We approach our fiftieth year realizing its farm importance. Nearly half the world is looking to U. S. farms for food. Upon U. S. success in supplying it may well depend our country's ability to help avert another disastrous war. Today, more than ever before, you need seeds you can depend on for full crops. Hoffman is ready! This catalog offers truly top-quality seeds—of proven strains. It's yours to help you accomplish your part in America's much-needed farm production. Let it help you . . . right now!

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE (LANCASTER COUNTY)
PENNSYLVANIA



—And now, for your help this year . . .

*In this year of seed shortages
and high feed costs, sow...*



Hoffman
Quality

SEED OATS

"CLINTON" OATS

Here is the new variety that's taking the country by storm! First year that seed is available in quantities. Results from the 25-pound trial lots sown by many Hoffman customers last season were truly phenomenal. From all over the East, the almost unanimous verdict is "It's Clinton oats for me."

EXTRA-HEAVY YIELDING ABILITY

Many yield reports have been almost unbelievable . . . we're of course always glad to hear good reports about the seeds we send out . . . but some of these Clinton reports seem almost impossible even to us. From Butler County, Pennsylvania, came word of 60 bushels of good oats from 25 pounds of seed. From Montour County, one report figures out to 116 bushels on an acre basis. Reports of 70 bushels per acre and over have been frequent. Almost without exception, Clinton yields were reported much better than any other variety growing along with them in the same field . . . in many cases Vicland was very poor, while Clinton made a bumper crop. In 34 tests by the Pennsylvania Extension Service last summer, Clinton averaged 64.5 bushels against 36.2 for Vicland.

DISEASE RESISTANCE—STIFF STRAW

Its superiority is based on its background of breeding and selection. In it are combined the disease resistance and other good points of D-69 and Bond, the varieties from which the original cross was made. Clinton is very resistant to root-rot-blight (*Helminthosporium*), the disease which knocked out Vicland. It also carries high resistance to certain rusts which often seriously hurt many old varieties. Is very stiff in the straw . . . stands up well under practically all conditions . . . has good length straw. A yellow oat, 5 days to a week later than Vicland; normally not ready till wheat harvest is over, which is certainly desirable. Usually stands well for a week or more after the grain is first ripe enough for safe storage . . . very little shattering in the field. Has a low hull and high "meat" percentage; feeding value is high. Weight per bushel has been consistently high. Stools well; some folks feel that they can safely use less seed than with other oats. Fine results were reported last year from some seedings of less than 2 bushels per acre.

FINEST QUALITY SEED

Not only is Clinton an outstanding variety, but here awaiting your call is outstanding seed of that variety. Seed which will go out from here is from selected crops . . . clean, bright, pure, heavy, extra-vigorous seed oats, all of it!

Order early . . . with the big demand, there's just no telling how long supplies will hold out. Better play safe and get your order in TODAY!

for heaviest yielding crops of
low cost, home-grown feed

"VICTORY" OATS

When it comes to good-yielding oats, for over 20 years Hoffman "Victory" has been dependable for good crops. Has held its popularity through all this time by its record of consistently fine yields.

"Victory" puts up a good fight in adverse weather conditions, and comes through with good crops both of grain and straw. Is a vigorous grower. Large spreading heads containing good kernels and many of them. Straw is tall.

Stands well considering the heavy weight of grain. Kernels are large size, hulls thin, feed value high. The Northern origin of this "Victory" seed assures you of extra vigor . . . gives the ability to produce much better crops than are possible with home-produced or second-time oats, even though the second crop was good.

Certified seed of top quality . . . heavy weight, beautiful color, high germination and purity . . . is here waiting your call. Order early.

★ ★ ★ ★

Important for Oat Success

1. Well-prepared seed bed—firm underneath, a few inches loose on top; well fertilized. 2. Sow early. There's a loss of a bushel yield per acre for each day lost after you can plant. 3. Use enough seed, 9 to 10 pecks by measure (that means about 12 pecks by weight, of heavy seed). With "Clinton" oats, 7 to 9 pecks by measure is probably enough. 4. Seed should be treated with "Ceresan." 5. Assure yourself of good, clean seed of a proved variety.

"MARION" OATS

This is a heavy-yielding white oats variety bred at the Iowa Experiment Station. It is resistant to root-rot blight, crown rust, and most leaf and stem rusts. Is adapted to most soils; grows about 6 inches taller in the straw than Vicland.

"Marion" oats were first offered last season . . . many fine reports have come in on last summer's crops. Will doubtless gain more friends this year. Supply is limited; no certified seed is available, but you can be assured that Hoffman "Marion"-type seed is of first-class quality . . . will produce a fine crop for you.

SWEDISH TYPE OATS

(Variety Unknown)

Here is oats that has always pleased those Hoffman customers who want the lower-cost seed. Medium to early maturity. Firm, tall straw. Good yieldability. This seed is generations from original importations; therefore regulations require the words "Variety Unknown" in this description.

"CERESAN" TREATMENT for Oats, Barley, Wheat

It just doesn't pay to gamble with stripe and seedling blight, covered or black loose smut, or seed rotting by soil fungus. This treatment has increased yields even where there was no sign of smut on the seed.

Cost is very low . . . you will profit by its use on all oats, barley and wheat that you sow.



This York County, Pennsylvania, customer was really pleased with his Hoffman "Clinton" oats. He liked its heavy, stiff straw, its compact, well-filled heads, its freedom from disease . . . and he got an outstanding yield!

Hoffman Quality
SPRING GRAINS

"WISCONSIN 38" BARLEY

Many stock feeders make the claim that barley is similar to corn in feeding value. "Wisconsin 38" is the best-yielding strain of its type—grows smooth beards without the sharp barbs. The six-row type; very resistant to stripe disease, which badly injures some barleys. Grain matures early. Straw good. Useful nurse crop.

ALPHA (2-ROW) BARLEY

Popular 2-row spring barley throughout New York and Northern areas . . . was developed at New York experiment station. Good yielding. Has firm straw, nice grain. Hardy.

"HENRY" SPRING WHEAT

Seems to be most worthy of the spring wheat varieties yet developed. Was bred in Wisconsin. A heavy yielder . . . resists attacks of rust. Is a good flour type. Adapted to those higher altitudes in the East where spring wheat is grown.

SPRING WHEAT

Smaller-sized kernel. Good milling wheat. Has been used successfully here in the East for many years.

BUCKWHEAT

A grain crop to help out in any feed shortage. Also makes good flour. The middlings have a good protein content.

Some folks use buckwheat to choke out weeds and grass. Yield is good, even on thin soils. Buckwheat will do very well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June and first half of July. A quick, sure emergency crop for other fields in case a bad spring ruins other earlier seedings.

To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. Applying 200 pounds superphosphate steps up yields maybe 5 to 8 bushels. Buckwheat will surely help in solving many feed problems this year.

SPRING RYE

A grain-producing rye, not as tall or plump as winter rye. Sow early; handle about like oats. Sometimes used for spring pasture, soiling purposes. Supply is short.

SPELTZ

Grows on poor land. Resists drought, rusts; adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Fed to cows, horses, cattle, hogs . . . sometimes mixed with bran shorts. Ripens medium early.



This year brings good news to alfalfa growers . . . good seed crops in those areas where hardy Hoffman alfalfa seed is produced . . . prices are lower than last year . . . looks like an ideal time to start those new seedings of alfalfa. Also, with red clover scarce and high priced, alfalfa will no doubt this year find greater use along with timothy and red clover for mixed-hay seedings.

With a splendid 30-year record of dependable yields, quality, and stamina . . . Hoffman is proud to again feature

"NORTHWEST" ALFALFA SEED

(U. S. Verified Origin)

Here is seed from states of the Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections; the U. S. Verified Origin tag coming to you on every bag. Seed that came from robust, sturdy parent plants . . . plants that had to be rugged enough to come through the exceptionally tough winters, the short seasons, and the other adverse conditions that are the rule rather than the exception in those areas.

Dependable, Heavy Yielder

This seed is from strains known to be dependable, heavy yielders of high-quality hay. Hoffman Quality "Northwest" has always been more than just a name. It has been an assurance of heavy cuttings from long-lasting stands. For around a third of a century, users of Hoffman Quality "Northwest" have counted

on and gotten loads of hay that strained the wagon at every cutting. Four and one-half and more tons of hay per acre don't cause these men any surprise. Clean, thrifty stands, four, five years old, even older, have not been unusual.

Your Crop Protection

Is alfalfa going to be one of the cheapest good feeds on your farm—or will it be among the most expensive? One of the main factors is right in the seed you sow. It's impossible to tell just by looking at the seed . . . shows up only later . . . only after you've put in your labor, fertilizer, and time.

Here is the seed protection for your investment . . . Hoffman "Northwest" alfalfa seed. Comes from our old reliable, RIGHT SOURCES . . . the U. S. Verification tags assuring added protection. Large, vigorous root systems are produced, to resist cold winters, and to send up prolific growth in the summers. You are protected further by the rigid Hoffman requirements of quality, purity, and germination

for each lot of seed to bear the Hoffman "Northwest" name.

Ready for You, NOW!

In the Hoffman warehouses now is a supply of fine seed for your use. All from old reliable sources. Finest quality, thoroughly cleaned, tested, sound. Certainly hope that it may supply everybody's calls. Be assured of an alfalfa stand of which you can well be proud.

★ ★ ★ ★

Grasses With Alfalfa

The sowing of brome, timothy, orchard grass or other grasses with alfalfa has many advantages . . . the productive period of the field is prolonged; grasses tend to minimize winter heaving of alfalfa; chances of obtaining a full stand are increased, as thin spots may be occupied with grass; the denser soil coverage decreases erosion and weed troubles; the grass root systems help increase soil organic matter content; grass hastens the curing process in making hay; cattle consume more of the mixture because it is more palatable.

Good Farmer

The good farmer is the one who never learns all he wants to know about good farming.

KANSAS ALFALFA

(U. S. Verified Origin)

Excellent seed from selected Kansas stands. Today this seed has more friends here in the East than ever before. Hoffman patrons know, from years of actual use on their farms, that they get adapted seed in this Hoffman Kansas alfalfa. This is well borne out by its increasing use from year to year.

Is known for its early vigor and heavy production . . . finding wide use in rotations requiring two or three-year stands. The husky plants that produce it have to take extremes of weather conditions . . . subjected to many freezes and thaws, conditions that would kill off weaklings of a less hardy nature.

This Hoffman Kansas seed has been cleaned right; is tested for vigorous germination. Every bag bears the U. S. Verified Origin tags . . . will serve you well.

"GRIMM-TYPE" ALFALFA

(U. S. Verified Origin)

Classed among the leaders in hardy alfalfa . . . a consistent producer of good crops. Tough; able to withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. Crowns seem to set low, and roots often branch out to afford much protection . . . seems to pull through many winters that are hard on other alfalfas.

For "Grimm" users here is strictly top quality, high-producing seed.

STATE CERTIFIED GRIMM

Demands a premium with its assured genuineness as to variety. Sealed at the thresher; checked and resealed at every cleaning operation . . . every bushel is under the strict supervision of its State Dept. from field to you.



Alfalfa Essentials

Essentials for alfalfa success: well-drained, good soil, well fertilized; plenty of lime worked in well; a fine, compact, weed-free seedbed; not too heavy sowing of the nurse crop; inoculation of the seed; and seed of top quality from the right source. The first points are your responsibility . . . always depend on Hoffman to take care of the last . . . this combination will result in heavy crops; clean, long-lasting stands.

Fertilizer and Profits

Profit from the use of fertilizers is always related to crop prices. The rule used by some folks after the soil has been built up is this: Apply 10% of the prospective value of the crop in a recommended fertilizer. This provides a little more plant food than needed when prices are high, and a little less when prices are low, but averages about right over a long period and has this important advantage . . . the excess fertilizer left over in the soil when prices are high lightens production costs when prices are low.

Conserving Grain

The best way to conserve grain, and thereby lower the cost of milk production, is to allow cows all the top quality hay they will consume.

Production Records

Keeping accurate production records on cows, and feeding them accordingly, is the nearest thing to having them on "piecework."

Higher Protein

Grasses grown with legumes have a higher protein content than when grown alone. At U.S.D.A. Beltsville Station, protein content of orchard grass in a Ladino mixture, cut July 25 when it was 5 inches tall, averaged 25.2% as compared with 20.4% when grown alone. The second crop, harvested August 22, had a protein content of 20.6%, compared with 17.3% for grass from a straight seeding. Protein in orchard grass in all tests was higher as more legumes were added to the mixture.

Cut Hay Early

You save money, make money when you cut hay early. You reduce the loss from leaf shatter and your hay has considerably more protein in it. Cut alfalfa at $\frac{1}{4}$ bloom; clover at $\frac{1}{2}$ bloom; sweet clover when buds show (or earlier); grasses at early heading stage; soy beans when beans start puffing the pods and before leaves turn yellow.

Silo Efficiency

A New Jersey survey showed increased herd efficiency on farms having silos. The cows fed silage averaged 714 pounds more milk and ate 16 pounds less concentrates per 100 pounds of milk than the cows in the herds receiving no silage.

Avoid Drafts

Young calves are easily affected by cold drafts in their living quarters. Constant exposure to drafts can cause several digestive troubles and pneumonia. One good way to reduce this danger is to locate pens away from outside stalls, as cold air usually follows the outside walls of barns.

HOFFMAN INOCULANT IS YOUR CROP-INSURANCE POLICY

Cost is so low . . . its value as crop insurance so high that you just can't afford not to use it. Neglect of proper inoculation helps cause crop failures.

One series of tests shows an average gain of more than 70 pounds of protein per ton of alfalfa hay from inoculation. Thus a ton of alfalfa hay grown from inoculated plants contained as much protein as a ton of alfalfa from uninoculated plants, plus one-half ton of timothy hay.

Hoffman Inoculant pays you

dividends not only from better alfalfa crops, but also extra dividends from better crops that follow on that soil. Gives alfalfa extra vigor . . . the boost it needs for a head start in the race with weeds.

We'd inoculate every lot of alfalfa seed before it left our warehouse, if that were possible . . . but the bacteria would not be alive when you were ready to sow. Order enough Hoffman Inoculant along with your alfalfa seed, and inoculate just shortly before sowing.



THE least expensive source of good dairy feed is properly managed, good pasture. Every acre should be made to produce its maximum of grazing. To help make the milk checks bigger, to increase live-stock weight, to better poultry returns—your attention is invited to these pasture pages.

Great strides have been made in recent years toward increased production. Proper liming and fertilization, rotational grazing, and the use of specialized mixtures for specific purposes boosted pasture production, lowered milk production costs, and saved on grain feeds.

The foundation for a good, clean, heavy-producing pasture is good seed. Be assured that all seeds here offered are of the highest quality—clean, vigorous, free from foul weeds . . . will do a splendid job of upping production from your pasture acres.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE (HIGHLAND)

Blended after long observation of the various grasses over the Eastern territory. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses adapted to well-drained, hilly or rolling land, in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands. Contains blue grasses, red top, orchard grass, some timothy, proper amounts of clovers and fescues or rye grasses. Sow spring or fall, about 1 bushel (32 lbs.) per acre.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE (LOWLAND)

Special blend adapted for low, wet meadows. Includes some Reed Canary grass, which thrives in the lower spots. Only highest-quality seeds are included in this mixture.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

In most Eastern sections, the leading pasture grass for good soils, and perhaps the hardiest of perennial grasses. Prefers sweet soil; responds quickly to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds two feet. Sow 30 to 35 pounds per acre. Is a slow grower, best sown with quicker-growing seeds. These take hold and are replaced by the Kentucky Blue to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

RED TOP

Sometimes known as "Herd's Grass." Perennial, medium height, creeping habit of growth. Useful as a wet or sour land crop, for pasture mixtures under humid conditions, especially on soils other than limestone, as soil binder to combat erosion, and in hay mixtures. Grows on lime-starved soils. Vigorous, drought resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf. Matures with timothy.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

Lasts through many years. Good, quick, rich grazing—can be cropped close. Grows on any soil not too wet. Advisable in many good mixtures.

CANADA BLUE GRASS

Shorter, coarser, faster growing than Kentucky Blue—good on poor, rocky soil where Kentucky won't grow.

MEADOW FESCUE

Often called English Blue. Grows almost anywhere, but is best in low, damp locations. Is hardy, early, grows 2 to 3 feet high.

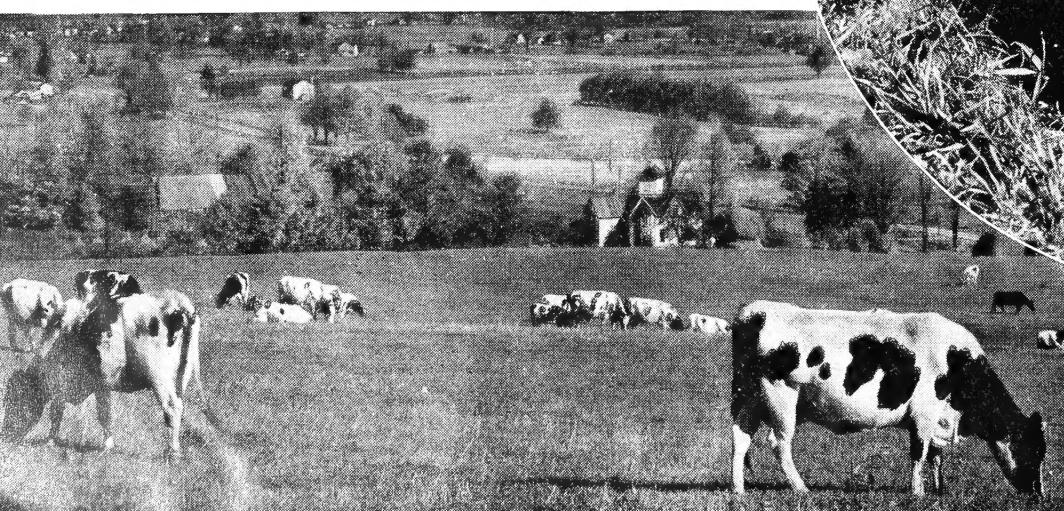
CRESTED WHEAT GRASS

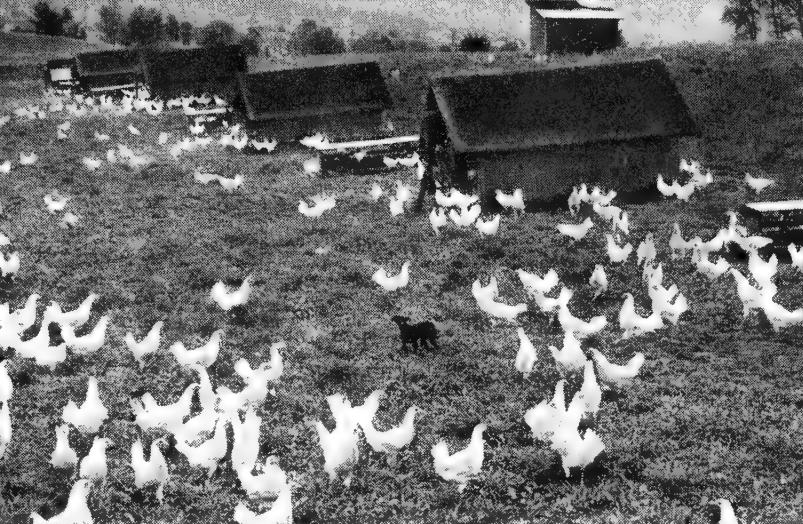
A long-lived, leafy, perennial bunch grass; drought and cold resistant. Early, long-season pasture. Grows on almost any soil.

Hoffman
Quality

PASTURE GRASSES

High-Producing Pastures
Make Lowest-Cost FEED





ORCHARD GRASS

Since "married" to Ladino, this grass has won back the admiration of many folks who once disliked it. Is very tolerant of soil conditions; can be grown on most any soil if not too wet. Probably the best grass for light and sandy soils of lower fertility.

Produces a highly palatable, leafy growth in early spring and in late fall; also grows vigorously during the summer, when good pasture is at a premium. If its habit of shooting the seed stems early in the season is met by a timely mowing or grazing, it will not become coarse and unpalatable. Its bunchy habit may be prevented by correct sowing of a sufficient quantity of seed.

Orchard is highly useful with Ladino Clover for grazing. For mowing and grazing, has been used to good advantage with alfalfa. When used with Ladino, the first growth is often cut for hay or grass silage in the early summer and makes a lot of excellent pasture later. With a few pounds of red or alsike clover and timothy to help fill in during the first year, five to seven pounds of orchard grass along with one pound of Ladino seems a good basis for a pasture formula. Alfalfa may also be included to advantage on certain soils. Sowing too much orchard could crowd the clover too severely.

"BRAKE" ORCHARD GRASS

A promising new strain of orchard . . . its boosters say there is no comparison between it and the common orchard grass.

Is remarkably rust-resistant, leafy, and more palatable than common orchard grass, particularly in seasons of heavy rainfall, when rust is severe.

Has been profitably used with Ladino for pasture . . . remarkably high producing during dry seasons, when pasture is needed the very worst way. Is almost sure to catch when sown in the spring; probably will make more growth during the hot dry months than any other grass.

BROME GRASS "LINCOLN" TYPE

Is attracting much interest; rapidly gaining in popularity. Spreads by underground root-stocks or roots; is one of the most cold-and-drought-resistant grasses. Broad leaved; height similar to timothy. Brome grass will grow on a wide variety of soils, needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on poor acid soils are poor. One of the most palatable grasses.

Makes an almost ideal mixture with alfalfa. Is long lived, and matures with the first cutting of alfalfa. Is rather slow to start, reaching full production the second or third year. Persists longer than timothy. Valuable for either hay or pasture, or both. The first crop is sometimes cut for hay, and the second growth pastured. Usual seeding rate is about 10 pounds of alfalfa and 10 pounds brome. Red clover and timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth.

Has also been used with Ladino Clover for pasture; around 10 pounds of brome with 1 pound Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing, but furnishes excellent summer pasture if grazing is controlled.

One precaution: use only adapted seed, this "Lincoln" type. The more northern-grown seed, sometimes sold at lower prices, doesn't do well here.

HOW TO SOW: Don't mix brome with other grass seeds. Must be sown separately; its large size will choke seeder, prevent uniform seeding. Most men mix their brome with the fertilizer and sow through the fertilizer compartment of the grain drill. Some mix the brome with their wheat, barley, or oats and sow through the grain compartment; must be stirred frequently to keep the seeds well mixed. On many small areas, the seed has been broadcast by hand. Shallow sowing is important; not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch depth, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is better. Cultipacking after sowing firms soil; gives seed a better start.

"ALTA" (TALL) FESCUE

Certainly a grass worthy of your consideration. Is a perennial of growing importance—a heavy producer over long periods of pasture duration. Is taller growing, with somewhat looser panicles, produces a heavier and somewhat coarser growth than Meadow Fescue. Palatable to stock.

Can be sown alone, but probably a mixture is preferable, especially with some clover, to supply nitrogen for the fescue; Ladino would be most desirable.

The Ohio Experiment Station has reported in a 4-year test an average yield of 4,870 pounds of hay per acre.

REED CANARY GRASS

Often helps in converting swampy ground into worth-while grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 pounds Reed Canary and 1 pound Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam, well prepared and fertilized. Has been successful on uplands, too. A perennial, stems spread underground. Makes a tough sod. Lasts years, but easily turned under with deep plowing. Sometimes used as a mulch and bedding material. Leaves broad, smooth. With limited pasturing, two annual cuttings are possible.

CREEPING RED FESCUE

This is the true creeping type. Providing a splendid producer in Eastern use. A very fine shade grass. This seed was produced in the North. Is hardy, sound.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Great for poor but well-drained soils, especially when sandy or gravelly. Very hardy, perennial, highly nutritious. Has been used with Ladino for pasture . . . is ready early in the spring, lasts late into fall. Hay yield is heavy when cut about blossom time. Tall, fast growing. Deep rooted, cold and drought resister.

*Pasture Clovers on
the next two pages*

Pasture is a crop . . . Make it a PAYING CROP!

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Its merits are known by all. A low grower, spreading, long lasting. Is palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling and close grazing. Advisable in pastures; popular for home lawn use. A favorite with bee men. There may be certain lots of white clover this year containing some alsike seed. Consult price list.

WILD WHITE CLOVER

Low-growing pasture clover. Produces heavy root formation. Hardy, long lasting. Is well adapted for sowing with blue grass and other standard pasture grasses, especially in the more Northern areas. Seed is of the highest quality.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

A deep-rooted perennial legume for Northern areas . . . has done well in New York State. Grows on poor to acid soils. Popular with pasture grasses; has also been used for hay on the poorer soils. Stays green late in the fall. Starts slowly . . . continues growing through the hot months. Spring seeding seems best.

SPECIAL PURPOSE MIXTURES

Nowadays, many folks want special pasture mixtures for specialized uses in their pasture programs. Hoffman facilities include modern seed-mixing machinery . . . we will be glad to "make to order" any special formula that you find suits your purposes best. Nothing but the best seed will be used in making up such mixtures. Saves the trouble of mixing it yourself—seed will reach you ready to sow—and you are sure of a thoroughly mixed, uniform blend of the seeds that you specify.

If we can be of any help with your pasture problems, please feel free to write. Your County Agent will be glad to advise you on mixtures best suited to your locality and your particular needs.



Tall Oat and Ladino

Ladino clover and tall-oat grass grow well together. The tall-oat grass usually will produce most of its growth in early spring and late fall. Summer grazing will come primarily from Ladino. A mixture of tall-oat grass and Ladino clover provided 111 "cow grazing days," plus 1½ tons of hay per acre . . . at the N. J. College Farm at New Brunswick.

Comparison

Comparison of a Ladino clover-orchard grass pasture and a Kentucky blue grass-white clover pasture fertilized and managed alike in New Jersey showed that the Ladino clover-orchard pasture yielded 6,899 pounds of air-dry forage per acre and the blue grass-white clover pasture yielded only 2,724 pounds.

Spraying Pastures

There is no danger of poisoning livestock by spraying pastures with 2,4-D, but pasture clovers may be seriously injured. Where there are good stands of clover, it is best not to spray for weed control. Pastures composed mostly of grasses can be effectively sprayed to kill wild garlic, curled dock, dandelions, and many other weed pests.

Steers on Orchard

In preliminary trials during the summer of 1946, 20 Hereford steers pastured on 23 acres of orchard grass gained an average of 152 pounds in 158 days . . . almost a pound a day. (New Jersey.)

Ditch Banks

Brome grass is a fine grass for drainage ditch banks. Its heavy sod keeps out weeds and prevents washing, and it is essentially permanent.

Using Reed Canary

Reed Canary Grass, being suited for low moist or swampy soils, makes a crop possible on land which has never produced anything but swamp plants. Is palatable for hay or pasture in its early growth. If allowed to become coarse and woody does not make good feed. On the other hand, close and continuous grazing is injurious. One way is to cut the first crop for early hay or silage, then follow with rotation grazing during the summer.

Fall Top Dressing

Fall top dressing of pasture and hay land not only saves time that would be otherwise consumed in the spring, but it has the advantage of starting growth from 10 days to two weeks earlier next spring. Fall fertilizer should be applied at least two weeks before the ground freezes, so as not to have the nutrients wash away.

Poultry Range

Ten pounds perennial rye grass, 6 pounds Kentucky Blue and 4 pounds Canada Blue (or 10 pounds Kentucky Blue if soil is sweet), 2 pounds Red Top, 2 pounds Ladino, 1 pound Dutch Clover per acre. Sown late summer, is ready following April. Needs frequent clipping. Carries 500 to 700 pullets per acre.

Brome Alone?

It is customary to say that brome grass alone becomes "sod-bound," that is, ceases to throw up many flower heads and so becomes low yielding. This condition is due primarily to the lack of nitrogen and does not occur when it is grown with alfalfa, since the alfalfa furnishes nitrogen to the brome grass.

Poultry Manure

Poultry manure plus superphosphate is fine for pasture fertilization. Cattle do not hesitate to graze where it is spread . . . in this one respect it is preferable to barnyard manure.

Cost of Feed

Recent studies at the New Jersey Experiment Station have shown that the total cost of 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients from various sources were as follows: pasture, \$1.26; hay, \$1.74; silage, \$2.07; and concentrate feed, \$4.23.

Good Pastures

Instead of allocating the poorest fields on the farm to pasture, why not select some of the best acres? There is no better way to save on expensive grain feed, and on hay set aside for winter use, than to grow good pasture which will keep the animals fully fed for at least six months.

Bacteria

One writer has said of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the nodules of inoculated legumes, "They not only work for nothing and board themselves, but they pay for the privilege."



Hoffman
Quality

LADINO CLOVER

UNMATCHED PRODUCER OF
ABUNDANT PASTURE

Grazing from the same acreage has often been doubled; sometimes more than doubled . . . by use of high-production Ladino-grass pastures compared to the ordinary blue grass-white clover pasture. No wonder that these heavy producing mixtures are supplementing regular pastures on so many farms; completely replacing them on others. If your cattle, hogs, and chickens could talk, they would surely order Ladino.

Ladino spreads by runners; its sturdy stems hug the ground, cover the surface. It is a large type, perennial white clover. Roots are vigorous. Gets along well with other legumes and grasses. A quick starter in contrast to alfalfa; becomes established the first year. Like alfalfa, ordinarily lasts over 2 years. Keeps coming, after cutting and after grazing. Several cuttings per season are often made. If cut early, shows higher protein than alfalfa.

Here's one word of caution. Ladino seed looks exactly like ordinary white clover seed. There is no Ladino sold at bargain prices. In Ladino, as in all farm seeds, Hoffman patrons know they get the true type. And with Hoffman extra vigorous Ladino, the amount of seed needed for a good stand is very low . . . in most cases one pound to the acre is enough . . . sowing more is wasteful.

Proper care is important. Dairymen have found Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions may require up to 8 or 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods to make new growth and build food reserves. No other legume recovers so quickly after mowing or grazing. Is good on drained land where alfalfa thrives; sometimes has come through where alfalfa could not. Ladino is



not at its best on light, sandy soil. Fertilizer is important, so is manure. When seeding, apply 400 to 500 pounds of 4-12-4 or 3-12-6. Fertilize each year, September preferred. A fine plan is to add at least 50 pounds superphosphate per load of manure. If no manure is available, add 300 to 400 pounds 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 annually. Soil should contain a fair amount of lime—pH of 6 or higher for best results.

TRIPLE-PURPOSE LADINO MIXTURES

for Hay, Pasture, Grass Silage
The high-acre, three-way value of these mixtures now finds them growing on the finest crop land, once considered too valuable for pasture only. A good basic formula is 4 pounds of timothy along with the winter grain, and 4 pounds each of orchard grass, meadow fescue and red clover, along with 1 pound of Ladino in the spring. On poorer, wet soil, add 7 pounds alsike. On fertile, well-drained soil, adding 5 pounds of alfalfa will improve the mixture.

HIGH-PRODUCTION PASTURE
Most authorities now feel that some Ladino should be present in **EVERY** pasture mixture. On good soil, high production has been obtained from

limited areas using 1 to 2 pounds of Ladino along with 5 pounds rye grass, 7 pounds Kentucky blue, 4 to 5 pounds alfalfa, 6 pounds timothy and 4 pounds red clover.

REPLENISHING OLD STANDS

Where poor, thin sods are disced thoroughly and re-seeded after adequate liming and fertilization, Ladino and suitable grasses do a good job of "pasture renovation." Also, Ladino and grasses can often be introduced into thin alfalfa stands, without plowing, by harrowing and seeding in early spring or after the first or second cutting.

WITH TIMOTHY FOR HAY

In some Northern areas, 1 pound of Ladino to the acre is used along with the regular clover and timothy seedings. After the first year, makes Ladino-timothy hay, and makes excellent pasture after haying.

LADINO POULTRY RANGES

Ladino is high in proteins and vitamins . . . makes a fine range. In New York, 12 pounds of Kentucky Blue and 2 pounds Ladino are often used. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 pounds rye grass, 8 pounds orchard grass, 4 pounds alsike and 2 pounds Ladino. Many other poultry formulas have proved very satisfactory.





**FULL Cribs
Good Ripe Corn
Throughout the East
EXTRA Loads**



When the cameraman took these pictures, this Lancaster County farmer's corn-crib was **FULL . . . OVERFLOWING . . .** and there were still many more loads of fine corn out in his field!

Yet he was no different—no better off—than a host of other men throughout the Northeast who had planted Hoffmann Funk G corn last spring. They, too, had fine crops; good, hard corn, more bushels. Made a real profit from it. They were all "way in the lead with Funk G seed."

From everywhere in these northeastern states comes the same good news . . . even in 1947's adverse corn season—its wet, cool, late spring—dry summer—early hard September frosts: More folks than ever reported on their favorable experiences with Hoffmann Funk G seed. Please read the following . . . each a statement from a customer-letter (one of them may be yours—thanks!).

"Have grown corn for 50 years; Funk G best."
"No sign of corn diseases."
"Never had such abundance of leaves."
"More silage per acre than I ever raised."
"Best corn in 10 years."
"Many ears weighed two pounds."
"Surpassed any corn in my locality."
"Funk G is a miracle corn."
"Resistance to disease unbelievable."
"Husks easier. More time for other work."
"Best corn in 35 years."
"Neighbors bemoaned their poor corn—our Funk G best we ever had."
"My corn as beautiful as the pictures you see of wonderful fields in distant states—a real pleasure to grow it right here."
"You can order Funk G with confidence."
"Growing Funk G for 7 years."
"Under adverse conditions, Funk G excels."
"Funk G stood—wind flattened another hybrid."
"I shall always be a Funk G enthusiast."
"No smut or leaf blight."
"Filled 10x30 silo with 2½ acres. Heavy ears and great leafiness."
"At our very high altitude, Funk G ripened even earlier than very early open-pollinated."
"50% better crop and ripened in time."
"Still say superior to any other hybrid used."

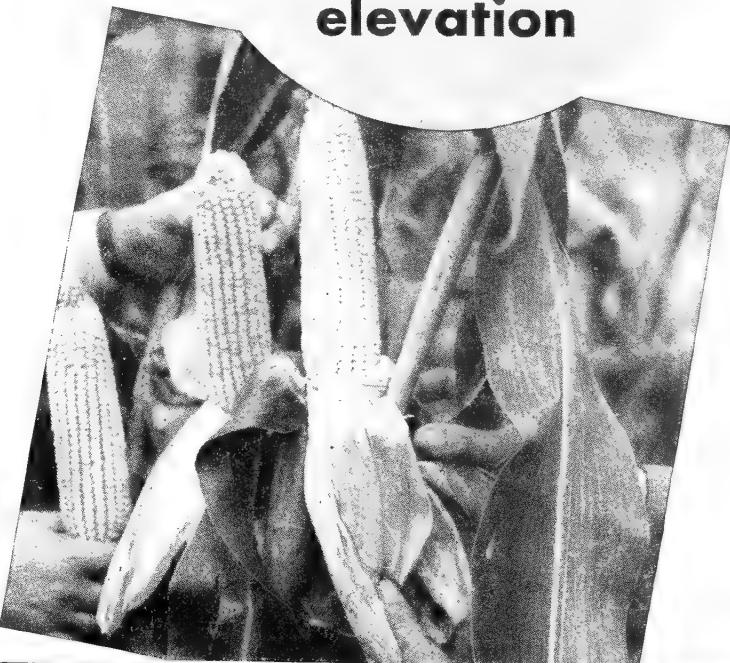
You're **ALWAYS AHEAD** With **FUNK G HYBRIDS** *

"One hundred and twenty-two tons ensilage from 4½ acres with ripe, well-eared corn."
"Corn more compact on the cob."
"Borer doesn't bother Funk G nearly as much as other hybrids."
"Less bird damage. Free from diseases."
"Better on light soil."
"Larger ears and smaller cob."
"Largest yield in entire county."
"Your advice paid dividends; my Funk G corn got ripe, others didn't."
"Round kernel costs so much less."
"Best standability of all hybrids used."

Truthful Fact-Finding Pays You

All the above and many hundreds more like them were not the result of accident—far from it! But because of the most detailed, exhaustive corn research ever attempted in the East. In New York State and all the way south through Virginia—at altitudes varying down from 2,500 feet, 2,000, 1,600, 1,200, 900, 600, 400 and less, to just a few feet over sea-level. Started in 1936. Continues EVERY year. Why? Because the farms in all these areas need corn. Today they get corn! And they will in the future! This vast Hoffmann-Funk research program reveals certain needs, and provides the means to supply them. It's YOUR INSURANCE PROTECTION for the RIGHT strain for your sound, profitable crop! Wherever you farm corn, read on next three pages why "You're Always Ahead With Funk G Hybrid Seed."

(Right) Splendidly leafed, fully matured Funk G (Potter County, Pa., 2,500 feet elevation). Came through fine, despite a half-inch ice September 25, 1947. (Below) Checking results at one of many Hoffmann-Funk Research plantings. This one, 20 miles north of Syracuse, N. Y. (elevation 650 feet), where over 30 corn strains must demonstrate their merits for future use, or be discarded.



* Whether you farm in ideal corn areas, or over 2,400-ft. elevation



PLANT



MORE BUSHELS TO HUSK!

The RIGHT Hybrid for the Job

Always remember . . . the TRUE FACTS rule this vast Hoffman-Funk corn-research program. No hanging on to former good performers when better ones, better suited to do the job, are developed. And progress is the vital watchword here. New hybrids are bred for top performance under certain conditions. Funk G 6 and Funk G 10 now serve splendidly in early upland spots that formerly had lots of trouble getting corn to mature (they contain certain bloodlines from native Eastern early corn). For later areas, a splendid new bloodline from a specific strain of Lancaster Sure Crop has contributed strategic extra ear length and other features. Another bloodline has contributed unbelievable blight resistance. Such developments provide your insurance for faith in greater things to come. They can and will come . . . only as unbiased, fair fact finding establishes correct foundations. Such is the Hoffman-Funk pledge.

GET EVERY EXTRA BUSHEL

Wherever you farm—early, medium or late areas—the Hoffman volumes of corn facts, unmatched in the East . . . stand ready to help you get more corn. You'll plant the hybrid PROVED to be right for your job. Bred under the strictest possible control by Funk, thus assuring you the true-to-name product you require. Join the growing host of folks who are not just standing still or back-tracking—but who are getting more corn, and still more corn, as the years pass.

Sound, ripe corn! Everywhere are pleased growers of their particular Funk G Hybrid! KNOWN to be **RIGHT** for them, before they're asked to buy. Known, because of the endless efforts of L. L. Hug (Hoffman-Funk research man), who, below, checks crop results with Burlington County, N. J., grower, Location, 50 feet over sea level. His G Hybrid does **HIS** job right! Same fact holds with others located almost half a mile higher, or at in-between locations. Corn satisfaction all around!

AND GET...

BETTER SILAGE-AND MORE OF IT!

"My Funk 'G' made excellent ensilage. Much darker in color than other hybrids. Never saw such abundance of leaves. No blight."—Charles H. Clark, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

His report duplicates what more and more dairymen are learning each year—in the favored heavy corn sections, the medium areas, or early uplands. There is a "specialist" G Hybrid developed to produce the best silage crop on YOUR farm. This doesn't mean just a tall, late-maturing corn, producing big tonnages containing mostly water and little feeding value. It DOES mean a corn that will give you heavy tonnage of silage plus greater nutrient value in relation to the total green weight. Silage that, with its high proportion of nourishing grain content and higher feeding value, means savings in grain feeds—reductions in milk costs. It means corn that will stand a lot of dry weather and other bad growing conditions; that stands up for easy cutting. It means palatable silage.

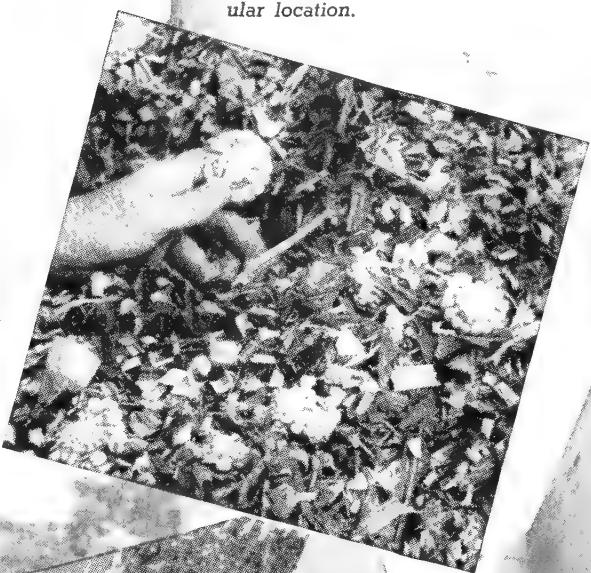
If you grow ensilage corn, ALL these things are important. Have our Corn Research men pick the right G Silage number for your conditions and starting right now grow better silage and more of it!

INSECT RESEARCH for your EXTRA Benefit

Begun in 1937 by Lester L. Hug (Hoffman Hybrid Manager) and still led by him today, is waging a non-stop battle on Jap Beetles. Past three years, direct collaboration with the Jap Beetle Division of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has witnessed much progress. Atomization of DDT has gained control of this scourge on a sizable acreage. If you are troubled with Jap Beetles on your corn, please write . . . Hoffman research can help you. Corn-borer progress is being made too by the airplane-insecticide approach. Where else is offered any such "all-out" assistance? Such "extras" can be and are of untold benefit to you! This EXTRA research effort truly goes all the way toward BETTER CORN for YOU!

Busy days. Hard work. But well rewarded is the man planting Hoffman's recommended Funk G Silage Hybrid. He gets feed Extra tons! Upstanding stalks! More leafiness! High grain content!

Inside thousands of northern and eastern silos you now find ton after ton of "just right" ensilage. With its proper proportion of well-developed grain and leaves. In each instance—the result of planting the KNOWN to-be-RIGHT Funk G Hybrid for that particular location.



USERS OF

Hoffman
FUNK G
Hybrids

ARE HAPPILY
SAYING:

"Planted the last of my Funk G seed June 15th, without fertilizer. This was the poorest corn season in 30 years, but mine eared up and ripened well, while only about 10% of other corns ripened."—K. E. Joseph, Huron Co., Ohio.

"Have been growing Funk G Hybrids seven years. It outyields all the corn around here. I like it fine and have ordered 10 bu. (Rounds) for '48."—W. C. Welsh, Kent Co., Del.

"Any comment I might make as to your Funk G 10 corn would be to praise it as the best corn I have ever grown."—Dean Treat, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Join This Happy Group Now!

Be ready with your RIGHT seed corn! Share the real corn satisfaction so many others get today—plant Funk G seed! Nation-wide corn shortage indicates supplies of many hybrids will sell out early. Order your Funk G seed . . . TODAY!

SAVE ON YOUR SEED Because each grain on a Funk G seed-ear, regardless of shape, carries exactly the same germ-plasm within—it will reproduce its bloodline. And make just as much corn, same nice ears, as all other grains from that ear. "Round-type" kernel seed costs less than "Flat." Plant "Rounds"—save money! Any special planter-plates required to properly plant "Rounds" are now available. The number of correct plate is marked on each bag. Investigate—make this saving!

"As long as we raise corn it will be Funk G 10. Its root system has no equal. In a dry summer, it still grew when other corn was down flat. Leaves 5 inches wide. Stalks like sugar-cane. If the Pilgrims could return and see what they thanked God for, and what we have today, we would have more than one Thanksgiving."—Harry Paddock, Hampshire Co., Mass.

"I planted your Funk G 94, which was far better than the three other advertised hybrids I also planted. It husked cleaner with the 2-row picker. You get a healthy stalk. It stands the cold and wet better for early planting. I think more folks should plant the large round kernels. Am sure they won't plant Flats any more. Thanks for your better corn."—M. J. Chronister, York Co., Pa.

"Your G 10 yielded much better than expected. Growing season unfavorable. Soil condition just fair. Attention limited because of illness. Stalks stood up through dashing rains, heavy windstorms. Rugged roots. Superior stalk growth. Had no leaf blight, no ear worms. Ears 50% heavier than my Dent corn of same size. Twenty and more rows of grain. I had planted round kernel seed."—J. J. Decker, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

"I have been growing Funk G corn for four years and have had excellent results."—Francis Shultz, Bradford Co., Pa.

"There just isn't any corn equal to your Funk G Hybrid."—Marvin Volk, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

"Had I planted all Funk G, would have had 1/2 more corn this fall. It stood up in fine shape. Had no leaf blight. Ears large, ripened fine."—Geo. R. Davidson, Clearfield Co., Pa.

"I've grown Funk G for ensilage for several years. Get 15 to 18 tons per acre. It stands up well. Leaves stay green, also the husks. Several neighbors helped fill silos around here and all say mine is the best ensilage they've seen."—John F. Jones, Harford Co., Md.

"Enter my order for Funk G 94 in Round Kernels. Their cost is less and I get full ears, with plenty of kernels on each ear."—Dr. Grosvenor White, New Haven Co., Conn.

"After a month of drought, and then floods for weeks, we picked a good crop of Funk G corn. Free from disease. I think we've all seen pictures of wonderful cornfields in other states, but they were nowhere near home. When one gets this kind of corn on his own farm (at today's price), it surely does look good."—Lloyd D. Becker, Erie Co., N. Y.

"Your Funk G is more to my liking than any corn I ever planted. In spite of late planting it came through with a good crop for the crib. I noticed a greater freedom from smut. It stands well—is strongly rooted. I recommend it for 2,300 feet above sea level."—F. R. Sabol, Cambria, Pa.

"Planted half of my own seed corn, half of Funk G 10. All the same treatment. Got 3 bu. more per row from the Funk. Lost about \$400 by planting my own seed—I would better have thrown it away. Have as nice a crib of G 10 as you would want to see."—C. N. Wingert, Indiana Co., Pa.

"My Funk G corn all stood up well and wasn't bothered with disease. I helped fill silos on five farms and the Funk corn was the best we handled."—Fred Passvello, Delaware Co., N. Y.

"This year I planted Funk G and one other brand of hybrid. Funk's ripened earlier than the other. My G 6 is ready for the crib and is the only corn in this part of the country that is."—Clark P. Darrah, Bradford Co., Pa.

"Your Funk G corn interested most everyone in this community. Field was wet, but germination perfect. The round kernels grew and produced just as well as the flats. Anyone can order them with confidence. I am ordering all round seed at quite a saving over flats."—Ray Scuffham, Otsego Co., N. Y.

"I have grown corn for 50 years and Funk G is the best corn I have had. Stalks were still green when the corn was ripe. Stood up well."—John Lebrecht, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

"I plant Funk G corn for ensilage. In a severe wind, stalks held upright in the ground. This was worth \$5 an acre."—Fred Michels, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

"Tailor-Made" ... to Fit YOUR Requirements

Consider this unusual background for Funk G's great success. You have not seen pretty, colored-ear pictures on these pages. Why not? Because the prettiest picture you'd like best might just be the wrong corn for you—under your particular conditions. Like walking into a clothing store, saying: "I want that blue suit in your window," without knowing whether it fits or not. The Hoffman policy is: Get the FACTS about YOUR corn needs. Then match them with the year-after-year results of our vast proving program. Then YOUR corn success begins. Yes . . . "tailor-made fitting" of this sort pays the corn-grower who depends on it. Join the growing group of them—order Hoffman Funk G seed—today!





Hoffman
Quality

RYE GRASS

THE GREAT ALL-PURPOSE COVER CROP

The place of Rye Grass in preventing soil erosion is recognized more and more every day. It has really justified its position as our No. 1 cover crop. With its mass of valuable top growth, its many long leaves, plus its wonderful fibrous root system, adds organic matter to the soil equal to that in many tons of manure.

IN CORN AS A COVER CROP

About 24 pounds (1 bushel) per acre, usually sown at the last cultivation. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way toward stopping soil washing, often too severe in corn fields. Adds much humus when turned under. Valuable as extra fall and spring pasture, too. Except for almost complete absence of moisture, Hoffman Rye Grass provides about the surest cover crop.

With cost so low, certainly no corn field should be without the protection of Hoffman Rye Grass. Don't overlook saving your soil and helping the succeeding crops . . . why not order enough right along with your Funk G seed corn?

POTATO GROWERS REAL BOOSTERS

Discing his last year's potato fields in the spring and sowing six pecks of oats with 10 to 12 pounds red clover, gives good results for one Pennsylvania man. The rye grass comes on fast. After the oats is combined, the clover competes with the rye grass in the warmer period. Next spring, clover, rye grass and oat straw make a lot of organic matter to turn under for the next potato crop.

FRESHENING UP OLD PASTURES

Ten pounds rye grass and 2 pounds Ladino per acre has been helpful in "doctoring up" old pastures. Useful, too, as a nurse grass in many pasture mixtures . . . each year finds new uses in mixtures for this versatile crop.

SOWN AFTER EARLY VEGETABLE CROPS

Many disc or harrow the ground shallow and broadcast 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Some also practice seeding between the rows of late vegetable crops at the last cultivation.

USEFUL IN ORCHARDS

Its place here is becoming more and more established. In New Jersey a mixture of rye grass and vetch is sometimes used. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, then disc under to feed the tree roots.

VALUABLE AS EXTRA PASTURE

Many folks are only beginning to recognize the pasture value of rye grass in stock feeding. After a good growth has been attained, pasturing will not hurt its cover crop value. Makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, but supplementary protein must be supplied in the grain ration. In one test, pigs pastured on rye

There's been no soil loss under this fine growth of Hoffman rye grass. Instead, there's a big gain of organic matter from the heavy growth ready for turning under. Soil protection plus soil improvement!

grass gained 1.14 pounds daily when full fed a 12 per cent protein ration (corn 87.5 pounds, tankage 6 pounds, soy bean oil meal 6 pounds and salt .5 pound).

Cutting down erosion and saving the soil is a vital subject . . . will continue to grow in importance. Rye grass certainly helps conserve and build our soil. Provides a ground cover to take the impact of raindrops. Increases soil organic matter, improving permeability so rain is absorbed, not shed. Is really the effective cover.

Hoffman Rye Grass is cleaned and recleaned, 99 per cent or better purity. Strongest growth. Finest on the market. Weeds don't make desirable cover crops—sowing clean, vigorous Hoffman Rye Grass helps crowd them out. Cost is low . . . pays its way many times over.





Hoffman Quality

**CLOVERS
AND
TIMOTHY**
for EXTRA PROFITS
from
your HAY FIELDS

With clover seed scarce and high priced, and a good supply and relatively reasonable price for alfalfa seed . . . it would certainly seem advisable for those who use a mixture of clover, alfalfa, and timothy for hay to cut down a little on clover and increase alfalfa this year.

Clover seed should certainly be used sparingly by everyone to help make the supply reach further. Some farmers get good stands of red clover on wheat with 4 pounds per acre. Under the present circumstances, it should be considered wasteful to make heavy seedings of red clover. It's probably safe to say that all of us could cut our usual rate of seeding clover by 25% without hurting the crop. Inoculation is essential.

Some men split the time of seeding—sowing half the seed all over the field as soon as conditions seem favorable. After a few weeks, when conditions again look favorable, they go over the field again at right angles with the balance of the seed. They figure that favorable weather should follow at least one seeding, therefore they are more sure of a catch.

To sum up the whole situation—clover seed is in short supply . . . please do your part in helping stretch out that supply so nobody will suffer . . . clovers are the backbone of our crop rotations and soil fertility, and nobody should have to do without them.

RED CLOVER

The right kind of seed has so much to do with getting a good crop of clover . . . Hoffman customers expect and get the best quality of clover seed available. Hoffman Red Clover is seed from desirable sources, always. Sure to grow . . . is tested for germination. Has been cleaned right—free from noxious weeds. The constant watch on quality of clover seed handled here comes from continually bearing in mind the importance of good, clean, heavy stands of clover.

The clover success formula is—adequate liming, as ample lime content in the soil is important to clovers . . . careful fertilizing . . . manuring . . . plus the sowing of inoculated Hoffman Clover Seed.

Supply is short this year, but the Hoffman standard of quality will be maintained as always. Please order early to be sure of getting the seed you need.

"CUMBERLAND" CLOVER

A strain of red clover bred to resist anthracnose or "stem spot" disease. Heavy producing. If in stock, will be quoted on price list.

MAMMOTH (SAPLING) CLOVER

Does better on poorer soils than will red clover. Is a taller-growing type; makes heavier stems. On the average, plants live for three years, as against red's two. Ripens later than red by about ten days, but does produce a plenteous supply of hay on its one crop. Is a fine soil improver . . . good root system. Good for hay when sown with timothy—both bloom at about the same time.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike seed, being quite small, goes far at seeding time—helps keep cost down. Many folks like to mix one part of alsike with maybe three parts of red clover for a fine hay combination.

Produces well on soils that are colder and wetter . . . is very hardy. Withstands acidity well; often grows on soils that won't support other clovers. Alsike is a sure catch—not subject to "clover sickness." Stands great ranges of temperature; not liable to winter kill. Not as tall a grower as red clover, makes finer hay. Alsike offered by Hoffman is very well cleaned . . . represents the choice seed of the crop.

SWEET CLOVER

Biennial strain, lasts two years. Planted in the spring, will make good growth by fall. Will re-seed itself if left standing. Provides emergency pasture till other grazing areas are ready. Has been used to cover bare spots—thicken the stands on thin pastures . . . using 5 to 10 pounds with 15 pounds of Rye Grass.

Is a great soil builder. When turned under, adds much organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Practice in the Central States is to sow it in the late summer. Thus does not get too large a root system before the following spring . . . makes not-too-large plants, furnishing quite good hay.

"YELLOW-BLOSSOM TYPE" SWEET CLOVER

A perennial, with a smaller top growth than the white blossom strains. Grows 2 to 3 feet the first year, higher the second. Finer stems, many prefer it as hay or for pasture.

TIMOTHY

Always dependable, live, hardy, sure-germinating seed. Hoffman "Farmer's Choice" Timothy is the cleanest of the crop. Through the years, purity tests average around the 99 3/4% mark. Timothy gets along so well with the legume family . . . the clovers, alfalfa, Ladino. Thrives with pasture grasses, too. A word of caution, though . . . too much timothy in certain seedings could cause overcrowding.

Put full confidence in this top-quality seed. Supply is good, cost is low. Here is seed of real merit.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

(About 1/2 red clover, 1/4 alsike, 1/4 timothy.) . . . A very good buy, as long as the short clover supply permits offering this combination. Heavy producing, popular through many years. Proportions may vary slightly, sometimes may contain a little alfalfa, sweet or other clovers. Is composed of lots of seed sometimes harvested in this mixed condition—hence the lower cost. Is free from foul weed seeds—of sound growth. Quality is good; a real value for your money.

"ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY"

Always represents good quality seed, and at a saving under what the separate ingredients would cost. Usually averages around 20% alsike seed . . . might be slightly under that proportion at times this year. These grasses do very well together. Are ideal partners in lower or moist locations. Ripen together.

★ ★ ★ ★

More Roughage

Many dairymen can reduce their feed costs by using more roughage. In a study of 34 specialized dairy farms in Sussex County, N. J., the 10 herds using the most roughage were getting 72% of their total feed requirements from this source. Total feed cost for 100 pounds of milk, \$2.11. The 10 herds using the least roughage obtained 53% of their requirements from roughage . . . feed cost, \$2.57. Feeding more roughage thus saved 46 cents in producing 100 pounds of milk.

Weed Cost

Some estimates have placed the annual cost of weeds at an average of \$450 per farm, and a total national cost of \$3 billion yearly.

Straw Residue

After 10 years of testing, the Ohio Experiment Station reports that when the straw from the combine is left on the field, clover has not been damaged if the total of the stubble, straw and weeds is not more than a ton per acre. Up to a ton these residues appear to be valuable as a mulch; in excess of a ton, detrimental or even destructive to the clover.

ALWAYS INOCULATE CLOVER SEED

For better stands . . . greater soil improvement value . . . good crops from less seed per acre . . . be sure to use Hoffman Inoculant on all clover sown on your farm. Nitrogen is the fertilizing element lost first from most soils; is easily soluble in water and carried away by rains. It's the most expensive element in bought fertilizers . . .

Triple Value

The value of well inoculated legumes is threefold: (1) They increase the nitrogen in the soil, (2) They add organic matter, (3) With their deep roots, they bring up available plant food from the lower soil depths. All these facts help benefit quality and yield of other crops in the rotation; aid in soil erosion prevention.

Wilting

When putting up grass silage by the wilting method, the moisture content of hay that goes into the silo should be between 65% and 68%. Grass that is close to the haymaking stage contains about 75% moisture. On a good drying day, leaving the grass in the swath for two hours should be long enough. If the weather is cloudy and you want to put hay in the silo before it gets dry enough, you can run 100 to 300 pounds of dry hay through the cutter for each ton of green hay.

Just as Good

Dairymen have found that with plenty of good quality roughage, 12% and 16% protein grains give just as good production as formerly obtained with 20% and 24% feed. Lots of experiments have proved this, but it took a national emergency and feed shortages to demonstrate it to the majority.



Hoffman Quality

SOY BEANS

For Nutritious Hay,
Meal, Silage, Pasture

Soy beans fit very well into the present-day farm feed program. Are valuable for hay. The beans have a high protein content . . . the meal makes an excellent base for mash. May be used in with corn silage or also fed as pasture. Combined with oats, sudan grass, millet, or sorghum, they offer a variety of nutritious feeds.

"WILSON BLACK" TYPE

For hay purposes, here is the most popular soy bean of the East. Makes a great growth of slender stems, sometimes five feet on good ground. Three to four feet even on poorer soil. Often yields two to four tons of high-protein hay per acre. Will mature the beans in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and to the south; has produced up to around 30 bushels per acre in good seasons. Its rich growth makes it an excellent pasture variety. Some folks use it to plant in with their corn. The nitrogen produced by inoculated soy bean seed helps the corn crop and the resulting ensilage is high in feeding value. About 115-day maturity.

INOCULATION IMPORTANT

Inoculation of seed has meant an increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of hay and almost 12 bushel bean yield per acre. Soy beans not inoculated take the nitrogen they need from the soil; but well-inoculated beans can take about 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre from the air, thus increasing soil fertility.

Soy bean seed should definitely be inoculated every time. In addition to yield benefits, protein content is higher with inoculation. Don't take a chance. Your soy bean crop will pay much better when Hoffman Inoculant is used!

LINCOLN

Here is a coming type for bean production . . . really worthy of your attention. Offers a chance to cut bean production costs by maybe 25 per cent—by getting more yield from the same acreage.

One writer calls the "Lincoln" the most outstanding of all soy bean varieties yet introduced. Was developed in Illinois. Has been through a vast proving period throughout the soy bean belt. Yield tests show "Lincoln" ahead by 20 per cent, sometimes more, over other standard mid-season varieties.

One outstanding quality is the manner in which it stands up. Produces better quality seed. In tests, often averages 8 per cent more oil, with a higher iodine number, than other beans of the same maturity. In some regional tests, "Lincoln" led the field by nearly 6 bushels per acre, and contained more oil than several competing strains.

Well liked by many users here in the East . . . destined for wider use.

MANCHU

A yellow variety, good for bean production, for meal and oil. Produces good yields of medium-sized beans, maturing in about 110 days. Sometimes used for forage and for hogging down.

"CAYUGA"—"SENECA"

Cayuga (black) and Seneca (yellow) are both early maturing types. Often used in New York State. Not as heavy a bean producer as the later types of Soy Beans. In favorable seasons, can be harvested in time for seeding fall grain. If in stock, price list will quote.

EARLYANA

A newer early variety first offered to Hoffman friends just two years ago. Bean yields reported here in the East have been fine; is fast gaining friends by virtue of its early maturing ability. "Earlyana" is the earliest soy bean variety certified by Illinois, and the earliest listed here. Grows medium to tall height. Semi-whip-like in growth. Lower branches and pods well off the ground. Stands up quite well until beans are ripe. Seldom shatters. Good bean quality. Composition: 43 to 45 per cent protein, 19.5 to 21 per cent oil. Iodine number of oil is 129 to 131.

Has become quite popular in the Mid-West; destined to find wider use here. The combination of earliness and ability to yield well makes "Earlyanas" more than worthy of a trial on your farm this year.

★ ★ ★ ★

Sudan With Soys

Where soy beans are to be used for pasture, the inclusion of Sudan grass will help keep the soy beans upright, thus helping prevent loss due to trampling.

Protecting Soil

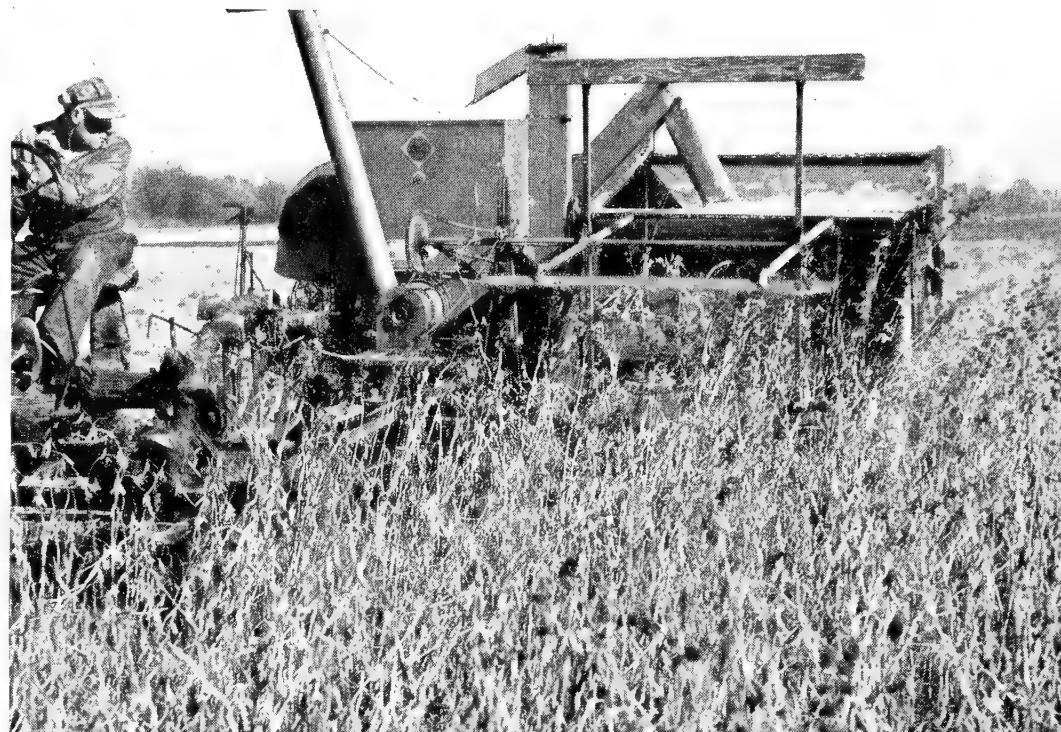
The shallow root system of soy beans has a marked loosening effect on the surface layer of the soil. Unless they can be followed with a winter cover crop to prevent the loosened soil from eroding during the winter, soy beans are not recommended on hilly or rolling land.

Soy Bean Hay

Good soy bean hay is about equal to alfalfa or red clover in feeding value, and a yield of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre can be expected under normal conditions. Requires more curing than other hay. Take care to see that stems and pods are thoroughly dry before storing.

Not Too Early

It's best not to plant soy beans too early. Wait for warm soil. Thus you can avoid poor stands and weed trouble.



FORAGE CROPS

FOR EMERGENCY HAY, PASTURE, SILAGE, COVER CROP USES

"CANADA PEAS" for Green Feed

Plant early. For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow Canada Peas with oats. Oats support the vines—make palatable combination. 1 1/4 bushels each per acre. Drill peas 3" to 3 1/2" deep. Then drill oats 1 1/2" to 2" deep. Pasture when about one foot high. Feed gradually at first to avoid bloating. After cut, a new growth will appear.

"KOREAN" LESPEDEZA

The South's great hay producer. Thrives on lands too poor for other clovers. Popular from Delaware and Maryland south. Sow 20 to 25 pounds to acre.

"SERICEA" LESPEDEZA

Perennial strain of "Lespedeza" yielding finer hay. Taller. Thrives on poor soils and in dry seasons. Not a Northern crop.

"JAPANESE" MILLET

Known as "Million-Dollar Grass." Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. For green feeding, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow 1/2 bushel per acre.

"GOLDEN" MILLET

In Pennsylvania yields good crops in from seven to nine weeks. Makes satisfactory leafy hay. Sow 3 pecks per acre (48 pounds per bushel). HUNGARIAN MILLET used by some folks in more northern sections.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Not adapted to the North. Valuable winter cover crop in other areas. Grows on soil too poor for red clover. Fine in orchards or corn fields. Be sure to inoculate. Sow 20 pounds per acre. June to late August. Matures following June.

"HOG PASTURE MIXTURE"

Quick-growing green feed—often ready in four weeks. Valuable as emergency pasture. Plant 70 pounds per acre, broadcast or with seeder, between June and August 1. Harrow in. Grows until frost, but will not winter. An abundant producer of flesh and fat, also of wool. For cattle, cut and haul to barn to prevent trampling.

"RAPE" for Quick Pasture

Inexpensive, prolific. For sheep and hogs. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

"ATLAS SORGO"

Makes strong stalks that don't lodge easily. Combines the desired qualities of a sweet forage sorghum with strong stalks . . . seeds may be used as a grain feed. Outproduces grain sorghum in forage, except when very dry.

Plants are about 1/2 inch thick and grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when the seeds are in hard-dough stage with field ensilage cutter or corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. Plant with corn planter, using the smallest plates.

"SORGHUMS"

Carry a sugar content. Are valuable for cattle feed as green forage or ensilage. Unthreshed heads fed whole or ground—or threshed, and grain fed. Analyses of grain similar to corn. For Amber and (or) Orange type, see price list.

"HAIRY (WINTER) VETCH"

Excellent green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils, or where red clover fails. Usually sown in late summer or early fall. Be sure to inoculate. Plant along with small amount of wheat or rye.

"SPRING VETCH"

Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring pastures. Makes good growth when planted in the spring.

"COW PEAS"

For pasture or hay, turning under or hogging down, on poor soil. Best in South. Dare not be planted early. Inoculate. For hay or green feed, sow 1 bushel with 3 pecks golden millet, cut when in bloom.

"COW HORN TURNIP"

Improves soil, provides forage. Tops relished by sheep, hogs, poultry. Sow 2 to 4 pounds per acre.



SUDAN GRASS

For many folks, supplementary pastures of Sudan grass have been a good-paying proposition. As a summer pasture crop during the hot dry period, when regular pastures are least productive . . . Sudan does much toward maintaining a high level of milk production during July and August.

Is best seeded with grain drill set for 2 to 3 1/2 pecks on the wheat side. 200 to 300 pounds of 0-14-7 or 2-12-6 will stimulate growth. Should be ready for grazing about five weeks after seeding, but do not graze until at least 14 inches tall.

Some men mix Sudan and soy beans for green feed; a bushel of soys with 12 to 15 pounds of Sudan. The Sudan seed can be mixed with the fertilizer to save one operation.

"SWEET" SUDAN

Is sweet, juicy, palatable to livestock. When planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the Sweet Sudan first. Has definite disease resistance bred into it. Because later, it provides longer grazing seasons. Broader, more palatable leaves. Stools heavier. Has become considerably more popular in the last few years . . . must be doing its job well.

"REGULAR TYPE" SUDAN

Quick-growing annual, valuable for dairy herds because it produces green pastures quickly in a pinch.

Straight Sudan hay is almost equal in value to timothy. 30 to 40 pounds per acre is usually sown. Often ready to cut 50 to 70 days after planting, ready to recut in another 50 days. It is all leaf, no stem, growing 5 feet or taller, heavy stouter—stands well.

Some sow winter rye in fall, pasture it until April, then sow Sudan on same ground for full-year pasture. Can be sown from corn planting time to August. Don't feed after frosts.



Hoffman Quality POTATOES

HEAVY-YIELDING, CERTIFIED TUBER-UNIT SEED

IRISH COBBLER

Maine-grown seed. Old reliable type. Early, heavy yielding. Delicious, mealy. Shallow eyes. Stores well. Popular favorite. No other potato is used on as many farms . . . makes good yields of good potatoes.

KATAHDIN

Fine yielder. Matures a little before "Green Mountain." Very mealy. Oval-shaped, smooth, shallow eyes. Vines dark green—thick, heavy foliage. Gaining in favor.

GREEN MOUNTAIN

A late variety of good eating qualities; sound keeper. Always among the best-liked standard varieties. Keeps right up with the leaders.

MICHIGAN "RUSSET"

The iron-clad rules of the Michigan State inspection service protect you on this seed. Produced by famous Tuber-Unit method that removes anything undesirable. A hardy grower, easy to harvest, good keeper, resistant to many diseases. Produces heavy yields every year. Very dependable.

SEBAGO

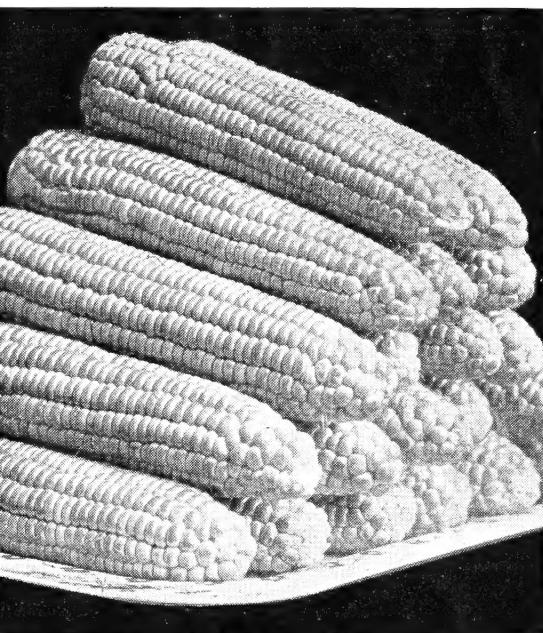
Late, blight resistant. One of the newer Maine varieties. If sprayed, will continue to grow until the frost, consequently, a greater yield. Many report Sebagos living through dry weather to make good crops after late rains.

For Increased Potato Yields Treat With SEMESAN BEL

Using only the best quality certified seed potatoes is the best protection against seed-borne diseases. But even the best seed can be affected by diseases present in the soil. "Semesan Bel" offers you easy, low-cost control of Rhizoctonia, scab, and other soil-borne diseases.

Practical applications show an average increase in yield of about 10%. Costs so little—about 2 cents per bushel, one pound treating 60 bushels . . . results are remarkable. Simply quick-dip in solution and plant.

Don't let disease rob you of potato profits. Treat ALL seed, certified too.



Less Cultivation

Growing corn with less cultivation appears to be possible in the light of experiments with the weed killer 2,4-D. Its application to the soil before the corn plants have emerged seems to hold the most promise. Plant injury has been noted in some experiments where 2,4-D was applied after corn was well up.

Hoffman Quality SWEET CORN

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM" (HYBRID)

Fine producer. Has made 25 to 40% more whole-grain corn per acre than comparative regular corns. Keeps gaining many new users every year. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Has yield, flavor.

"LINCOLN" (HYBRID)

Resists drought and wilt. A good mid-season type with excellent table qualities. 7 to 8-foot stalks. Ears 12 to 14 rows, 7 to 8 inches long. Broad, bright yellow kernels. One user said Lincoln seems to resist ear-worms.

"IOANA" (HYBRID)

Gaining wider use. Is productive, highly resistant to wilt. Tall plants, broad leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches. 12 to 14 rows. Light yellow. Takes adverse conditions well. Flavorful.

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN"

Widely used. The old standby. Fine, sugary, white grains. Good size ears, 16 or more rows.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID"

Flavorful. A good white hybrid with the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches, large cylindrical, straight rowed, many rows, well filled. Good husk cover.

"GOLDEN BANTAM"

Outstanding 8-row type. Wide kernel of medium depth, quality excellent. Thin cob. Best known and best liked of early yellow sweet corns.

CROW REPELLENT

If your corn field is near a woods or where you have a bird or animal problem, Crow Repellent minimizes damage by crows, blackbirds, woodchucks, squirrels and may save cost and labor of re-planting. Easy to apply. Doesn't clog the planter. Non-poisonous.

"SEMESAN JR."

Increases corn yields—overcomes disease. Controls fungi and molds so prevalent in cold, wet weather. Checks root and stalk rotting. Improves stands. Note: All Funk "G" Hybrid seed IS treated with "Semesan Jr."

FREIGHT PAID BY HOFFMAN WHEN—

seed shipments weigh 100 pounds or more—providing your railroad freight station is in either: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Virginia or Connecticut.

BAGS ARE FREE

Bags Supplied Free. When you make up your Hoffman Seed order, you don't have to figure anything "extra" for bags needed to ship seeds.

Railway Express Not Recommended—and charges NOT paid by Hoffman.

Seed shipments by railway express cost too many dollars, unless weighing only a few pounds. So don't specify express shipment. If you must, we'll mark charges COLLECT at your station. On such express shipments of 100 pounds or over, we'll help defray your heavy expense by allowing you the amount we would otherwise have fully prepaid as "freight" charges.

Mail Cost Extra—Please add "extra" to cover cost of mailing seeds (except where price list quotes Postpaid). Consult mailman for rates.

3 WAYS TO PAY

1. Send payment with your order. Most folks do. Or—
2. Mark your order "Ship by C.O.D. freight" and pay your freight agent when the seeds arrive at your freight station. This plan can be used ONLY if there IS AN AGENT at your freight station. Or—
3. Pay a draft at your bank when the seeds arrive at your freight station. In this case, mark name of bank on order, so necessary papers may be sent there.

If you don't send payment with order, indicate which plan you prefer.

MONEY-BACK TERMS IN EFFECT SINCE 1899

Hoffman Seeds must be satisfactory to you on arrival. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly, and your money will be refunded, also round-trip freight charges. Time for purity and germination tests will be granted, should you desire.

Your Assurance of Quality

Every care is exercised to assure you seed of good quality. All seeds sold are on this basis, as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association for its members. "A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed." If seeds are not accepted on these terms, they should be returned at once. Hoffman Seeds will please you and pay you!

ORDER NOW!

The many reasons for ordering early this year certainly make delay seem very unwise. There are definite shortages in many major seed items, and an urgent necessity for making every acre produce its utmost to help offset food shortages. Transportation facilities are still overburdened and not able to give their best service. Seems almost certain that seed prices generally won't soon decline; they could go higher. Appears to be just good business to get your order in NOW.

Order your Hoffman Quality Seeds today . . . include everything you'll need for this spring . . . and be ready AHEAD of sowing time! You can depend on being pleased in every way.

SEEDING RATES and INDEX

Page No.	Seed or Item	Wgt. Per Bush.	Pounds Per Acre
6	Alfalfa	60	9-20
18	Alsike	60	5-8
19	Alsike and Timothy	45	8-12
21	Atlas Sorgo	50	12-15
5	Barley	48	72-96
10	Birdsfoot Trefoil	14	30-40
8	Blue Grass	14	25-30
9	Brome Grass, Smooth	48	48-60
5	Buckwheat	14	
21	Canada Blue Grass	60	75-100
5	Canada Peas	60	
18	Ceresan, Improved	60	6-9
21	Clover, Alsike	60	15-20
21	Clover, Crimson	60	1-2
10	Clover, Dutch	60	
11	Clover, Ladino	60	1-2
18	Clover, Mammoth	60	8-10
18	Clover, Red	60	8-10
18	Clovers, Sweet	60	15-20
12-16	Corn, Hybrids	56	
22	Corn, Sweet	60	
21	Cow Horn Turnip	60	3-4
21	Cow Peas	60	60-90
22	Crow Repellent	56	12-20
19	"Economical Mixture"	24	25-30
8	Fescue (Meadow)	24	
21	Hog Pasture	60	50-70
	Inoculant, Legume		
6-7	Alfalfa	60	
19	Clover	60	
20	Soy Beans	60	
8	Kentucky Blue Grass	14	
11	Ladino Clover	60	1-2
21	Lespedeza	60	15-20
21	Millet	32-48	40-50
4-5	Oats	32	70-100
9	Orchard Grass	14	10-25
21	Pasture for Hogs	60	50-70
8-10	Pasture Mixtures	60	75-100
21	Peas, Canada	60	
8	Permanent Hay and Pasture	32	32
22	Potatoes	60	600-1100
21	Rape	50	5-8
9	Red Fescue, Creeping	32	
8	Red Top Grass	32	10-12
9	Reed Canary Grass	24	
8-17	Rye Grass	56	56-84
5	Rye, Spring	60	
22	Seed Treatment, Corn	60	
5	Seed Treatment, Grain	60	
22	Seed Treatment, Potatoes	60	
22	Semesan Bel, Improved	60	
22	Semesan Jr., Improved	60	
21	Sericia Lespedeza	60	10-15
21	Sorghum (Cane)	50	60-65
20	Soy Beans	60	60-90
5	Speltz	40	80
21	Sudan Grass	60	25-40
9	Tall Fescue	60	28-42
9	Tall Meadow Oat Grass	45	8-12
19	Timothy	45	8-12
19	Timothy and Alsike	50	50-70
21	Vetch	60	90-120
5	Wheat	60	15-25
8	Wheat Grass, Crested	60	

A GOOD TEAM!

When good farming and good seeds are teamed together, the result is good crops.

The idea foremost in mind in writing this book is to guide its readers to really good seeds for their farm crops. The Hoffman know-how, gained by a half century of gathering, producing, and selling strictly GOOD QUALITY SEEDS, is your assurance of good crops . . . proved by the half-century record of splendid crops grown from Hoffman Seeds on an ever-growing number of farms all over the East.

Put Hoffman Seeds to work on your farm this year . . . you will find them DEPENDABLE FOR BETTER CROPS.



A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE (LANCASTER COUNTY)
PENNSYLVANIA



DEPENDABLE FOR BETTER CROPS!